

The Hocking Sentinel

LEWIS GREEN, Proprietor



A. H. WILSON, EDITOR.

The Republicans have concluded to meet in State Convention May 28 and 29 at Zanesville.

John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, has declared himself in favor of the free coinage of silver.

The Republican Senatorial convention of this district is set for Athens on May 20th. Will Hocking have a candidate?

Our esteemed Brother in the Newspaper Vineyard, Charles Snyrook, of the Zanesville Sunday News, will be in high elation when the State Convention, which he mainly secured, meets in his city. A motion to make Charles candidate for state senator is in order.

We publish elsewhere from the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, the leading Republican newspaper in Ohio, an article setting forth the nefarious work of McKinley's friends to blast the reputation and political aspirations of Governor Foraker. Governor McKinley is an aspirant for the presidency. He has reasonable hopes that Ohio will solidly support him in the National Convention. It looks to us from the seats in the amphitheatre, that he had best call off the dogs of war, and strengthen his heretofore supporters, or he will not be in the race, let alone the home stretch.

A Reminiscence: May Flowers Over the Garden Wall.

The following appeared in last week's Dollison Democrat—

"Those same old wheels of yore are buzzing. Green sees a phalanx of Forakerites, etc. in his mind's eye, like the awful mob of armed detectives he used to see pouring into our town in pantaloons. The hotels were filled with them, but none but Green saw them. Wheels! wheels! wheels!!! That famous jag cure has scored another failure."

It is considerate in Dr. Dollison, proprietor of the Democrat, to resurrect and display in his moral show case, the past infirmities of Green, anybody's cured, covered, concealed mishaps and misfortunes. The proprietor of the Dollison Democrat has no glass in his house, no grave yard of his own to dig in. He sniffs and sniffs at the "jag cure." This suggests that he has a sad affliction of his own that the "jag cure" fails to cure. It is true his "Democratic paper" pukes his prohibition politics, but this is "business" and tolerated and is amusing to everybody but himself.

The proprietor of the Sentinel is not, like the proprietor of the Dollison Democrat, a resurrectionist. He is not a ghoul in the grave yard nor in the newspaper, but feels impelled to assert a suggestion, to his contemporary in his evident present infirmity.

A few days since we read in the New York Herald, that an eminent French Scientist, Prof. Favre, had discovered a certain cure for Worms in Dogs.

Now if Dr. Dollison, proprietor of the Dollison Democrat, will kindly permit Green, proprietor of the Sentinel, to quietly and unobtrusively cherish his Keely Cure, and will put himself in a thorough treatment with Prof. Favre's Specific, it is possible that he will become normal and will give up the resurrection business, before he starts up some distressing spooks in his own grave yard.

Let 'Em Blow.

Portsmouth Times.

The flippant manner in which many of the Republican journals talk of war between this country and their loose criticism of Secretary Gresham and the administration show that they are not sincere or they have not seriously considered the situation. They seem to yearn for war. It would be such a light and easy matter to pounce upon England, or France, or Spain and whip them into the most abject apologies and submission. The secretary of state should proceed in haste to bring on a conflict. Such jingoism will deceive nobody. This republic cannot afford to send her ships upon a hostile mission against any nation—strong or weak—unless she have a just cause, and then we shall be impregnable. If the present administration should follow the jingo advice of a reckless press these loud mouthed patriots would be the first to abuse it and would gloat upon their copartisans to "half-gast the attery flag."

NO BILL.

George B. Cox Exonerated by the Grand Jury.

One Ballot Stood 13 to 2 for Indictment.

FURTHER TESTIMONY CHANGED JURORS' VIEWS.

History of a Cabal to Break Down Foraker.

Plotters Failed to Disrupt the Cincinnati Organization—How Reformers \$30,000 Went.

Special Dispatch to Commercial Gazette.

COLUMBUS, O., April 27.—The grand jury completed its work to-day and made its final report. As predicted no indictments were returned against George B. Cox or L. G. Barnard.

It is learned from a reliable source that at one time the jury stood 13 to 2 for an indictment, but to satisfy the others Howell and Strehle were recalled to the stand, and their testimony was so conflicting that on a subsequent ballot the jury stood 7 to 8 on the question of indictment, and had Mr. Carl Flickinger remained within the jurisdiction of the jury, and been recalled, it is probable that the jury would have been a unit in opposition to indictment.

Lines Sharply Drawn.

Lines were pretty sharply drawn in Columbus to-day. To some it may have appeared as though a wee bit of a rampus was on. One great political cabal, conceived in secrecy, born in darkness, and perished by the roadside, and the carcass rots in the sun. The conspirators have come to the last ditch, and ignominious failure has been their merited share.

George B. Cox has been exonerated. An impartial jury of unbiased men, influenced only by those hostile to his person and to his cause, hearing only the testimony of the prosecution—persecution, forsooth—presented only with reports calculated to injure and besmirch his character, has vindicated him. No one can call in question the integrity, the honesty of the purpose, the impartiality, the reliability of the jury. Shylock himself hath said it. "Most rightful Judge forsooth, a Daniel come to judgment; yea, a Daniel. O, wise young Judge, how do I honor thee?"

STORY OF THE PLOT.

"Why not publish a brief and truthful review of this most bitter and vindictive assault," asked one of the sturdy young Foraker Republicans of Columbus. "Store's turning down was the beginning of it, and revenge has been the parole ever since. Let us consider together, calmly and reasonably. When financial troubles overtook Gov. McKinley his friends came forward, among them Storer, with \$10,000, and Thos McDougall with one-half that sum. This is only mentioned incidentally. The conclusion will be made plain directly. These men, of great and professed friendship for Gov. McKinley, have been the contributors to and directors of the movement to break down Foraker. I say break down Foraker advisedly, for I know whereof I speak."

"Joe Smith and others closely allied personally and officially to Gov. McKinley had knowledge of their plans and purposes, evidenced by a determination in the first place to break down the Cincinnati organization, to disrupt the detective force, to dishonor the Board of Administration and to shame and discredit the Police Commissioners. Corruption of the vilest sort was charged boldly by imputation or innuendo, as served their purpose best, but at every point they were chagrined, defeated, no misfeasance, defalcation or crookedness of any sort being patent to even the most laborious research, the most careful scrutiny."

WHAT "REFORM" MEANT.

"The purpose of these charges was plain. They were brought in order that an open revolt in the name and in the interest of 'reform' might be justified, in order that an independent so-called 'Citizens' legislative ticket might be launched forth. It was their desire and expectation in this manner to defeat the regular legislative ticket, to raise a hue and cry that Foraker had been repudiated at home, Staggering under this blow, the objects of their wrath and venom must have suffered most fearful defeat; the instigators of the attack would have been able to seize control of the State Convention, to nominate their candidate for Governor, to control and command the State Committee. Then with the cry, 'Foraker repudiated at home,' at a given signal another candidate for the U. S. Senate would have arisen. That was their programme, and I know it. I'll swear to its truth. There has been a little detective work by others than purists."

HOWELL HOTLY SCORED.

"That creature Howell told the Grand Jury that Cincinnati is a seething mass of corruption; that Cox

exacts tribute not only from men in public life, but from women in the lowest walks; that the officials are all corrupt, at least tainted by securing positions through Cox.

"Then why do you not take them into the courts?" this rank young counterfeiter was asked.

"Because the Courts are under the same baneful influence," was the brazen response.

"Give us an entering wedge here, however," he declared, and the whole rotten mass will be overturned and exposed to the light of day."

"And who is contributing to this reform movement," he was asked.

"He named Messrs J. M. Glenn, Thos. McDougall, Julius Dexter, J. G. Schindlapp, Bellamy Storer and M. E. Ingalls. Such was the testimony of a man who talked wildly, at random, without judgment, truth or discretion. Such, to a great extent, was the character of the men who appeared before the grand jury. Even upon strangers they could not make a favorable impression. Unscrupulous as they are, they overshoot the mark, and men of ordinary judgment believed them not. Their methods from the beginning were of the most questionable sort."

CHARGES AGAINST BARNARD.

"The charges against Barnard were only brought as a last resort. Taylor, of Jefferson, having been selected to substantiate them. It was in this case that Beech represented himself as a Deputy Sheriff from Franklin County, although there is a direct statement from Sheriff Ross to the effect that Beech was not in his service."

"Another one of the irregularities of which they have been guilty was in connection with the taking of the testimony of the witnesses. Ordinarily, when a grand jury convenes, witnesses are called from the home, the farm, the factory. They appear and tell their story. They depart. In this case it was different. Every witness was taken to the office of an attorney and carefully drilled before being permitted to enter the jury-room, strictly advised as to the pertinency of his statements. This attorney was engaged for that purpose, and paid by that fellow Howell. Money was no object. If this work was all legitimate why was so enormous a purse required. What need had these municipal reformers for \$30,000? It is possible that any certain four witnesses could have been promised a large slice of that sum in case an indictment be found? How much of the money remains? How was it used? What did it buy?"

WHERE THAT \$30,000 WENT.

"It was used that Foraker might be besmirched through Cox—to secure the services of characterless men. Some, perhaps, were in this movement with no intention to injure Foraker, but the manipulators knew the ultimate object."

The gentleman who delivered himself as quoted in the foregoing is certainly intelligent, and appeared to be well informed. He believed that the time had come to speak out, and felt the better for having unbossed himself. Cox stands before the community to-day the stronger for his recent experiences. And, although he was unable to bring the Conventions to Cincinnati, his visit to Columbus to-day was not without result. The lines had been drawn sharply in the committee. There was a test of strength that would have resulted disastrously to the Columbus forces had they not repudiated the issue that must have brought defeat. Cincinnati would have received thirteen votes had the fight narrowed down between Cincinnati and Columbus, as was expected. The Columbus men, eight in number, saw themselves defeated. Zanesville had three votes that would ultimately have come to Cincinnati. The eight combined with the three and the three carried the day. That's all there was to it. If any one can see anything more significant in the event, he is welcome to his opinion. But the Convention will be in Zanesville on neutral ground, and certain influences will not have much play room. May the best man win.

GUS J. KARGER.

A Midsummer Job.

The work of beginning the construction of water-works and sewers cannot possibly begin before July 1st, and possibly later. This is a condition that confronts us and not a theory.

The Water-works Trustees cannot do anything until the money is provided, and bids on the bonds will close one week from to-day, May 9th, and if a bid is made which is acceptable to the council, the Trustees will be in condition to act upon submitted plans and specifications. After the plan is settled the location from which the water supply is to be obtained must be tested and the water submitted to the State Board of Health for investigation and approval, and the location of reservoir or stand pipe must be fixed upon and a title procured.

Then the Trustees must advertise for bids and the advertisement must continue for thirty days. By this time July first has been reached and we have only the contract placed.

Now comes the delays incident to the procurement of material and getting it on the ground, which may be

reasonably expected to consume another month.

Nothing that can passably be done by either the council or Water-works board to shorten the delay—and our people must exercise patience.

Meanwhile the old canal will continue to froth and bubble and stink, and will become day by day more potent for evil unless something is done to render it innocuous.

Increases of Wages.

The New York Times of April 15, says:

"We published about a week ago a list of certain notable increases of wages which had been made within the few days immediately preceding."

"The coke workers in western Pennsylvania, increase of 15 per cent by H. C. Frick & Co., the leading producers, followed by increase made elsewhere; some 15,000 employees affected."

Moses T. Stevens & Co., prominent manufacturers of woollens in New Hampshire, increase of 15 per cent; restoration of old rates.

"Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woollens in Philadelphia; increase of 15 per cent; Mr. Dolan is a well known follower of McKinley and president of the high-tariff association called the Manufacturers' club."

"Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, O., the 15 per cent which was taken off one year ago."

"Wohlfender, Shore & Co., Carlisle, Pa., increase of 5 per cent, or half of last year's reduction."

"Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., increase announced on April 5, affecting from 3,000 to 4,000 employees."

"We now add the advances which are set forth below, the most important of them being the increase at Fall River, which will probably be followed by a general advance in that manufacturing center."

Fall River Iron Works Mills (cotton goods), Fall River, Mass.: increase of a little more than 10 per cent, ordered on April 10 by President M. C. D. Borden restoration of rates paid before the reduction of November 5, 1894, 1,800 employees.

"American Linen Mills, Fall River, Mass.: increase on April 10th."

"Worumb Mills, Lisbon Falls, Me., increase of 10 per cent, ordered a few days ago."

"Williamette Linen company, Williamette, Conn.; general advance of 5 per cent (being one-half of the reduction made in October) ordered on April 5th, nearly 2,000 employees; company for the last six months."

The Hartford Courant, has been crowded with business and has been employing all the help the works would accommodate."

"Balding Brothers & Co's., silk mills at Rockville, Conn.; notice of an increase of 5 per cent given to 400 employees on April 6th."

"Grosvenore Cotton company, North Grosvenore, Conn.: an advance of 10 per cent (being a restoration of the rates paid before the reduction of April, 1894) ordered on April 13th; 1,200 employees affected."

"E. W. Chapin & Co's., woolen factory at Chapinville, Mass.; increase of 10 per cent made last week being a restoration of the wages paid before the reduction of one year ago."

"United States Bunting company, Lowell, Mass.; and increase of 10 per cent, restoring the rates paid before the reduction of last year."

"The Lakeside Manufacturing company, of Leicester, Mass., the Boston Commercial Bulletin says, will shortly restore the 10 per cent reduction which went into effect a year ago."

"The United States Cotton company Central Falls, R. I., gave notice to its employees on April 11th that their wages would be increased by an addition of from 5 to 10 per cent."

"A dispatch from Fall River, Mass., published by the New York Tribune on April 14, says: 'It is generally conceded that an advance of wages will be given in all the mills in the city. The advance will be in the form of a restoration of the schedule in operation before August 20, 1894, and will mean an increase of about 12 1/2 per cent over present rates.'"

"The McKinley tariff became a law on October 6, 1890, and the enactment of it was followed by a long list of reductions of wages in the protected industries. Several of these cuts were made in November, and a few were announced on the day of the general election in that month. A majority of the changes took place, however, in the following January, February and March. Our readers may remember that we published lists of them in those months, taking the reports, in a majority of cases, from the trade journals."

"The recent increase of 15 per cent in the western Pennsylvania coke district may serve to recall the fact that the long and bloody strike of 15,000 coke workers in the same district, against a reduction of 10 per cent began in February, 1891, four months after the McKinley tariff became a law, and a few weeks after Speaker Reed, in public addresses, had urged these same coke workers to 'live up to' the new tariff schedule."

"The present tariff is now a little more than seven months old."

SOUND MONEY.

N. Y. Sun.

"By itself no phrase is emptier, President Cleveland of the District of Columbia and John P. Jones of Nevada both say that they are for sound money; and, stopping there, neither can deny the other's truthfulness. Yet Jones is known to be for free silver coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one, and Grover Cleveland for something different, which he has never defined with a precision equal to Jones's. It seems as though all the statesmen, except Secretary Morton, who are opposed to Senator Jones and to the free silver party, now rampant, dread to say the awful words which alone can make their financial programme unmistakable."

The alternative for free silver coinage at sixteen to one is what we have, namely, gold, as the one permanent measure of value and standard of currency. This has all along been manifest, although the efforts have been frantic and often ludicrous to avoid saying it, or to prevent it from being recognized. The issue which the silver men say they will precipitate, cannot be modified by delusion or pretence, on either side. The issue is between gold and silver as the standard of currency, the value of each metal, with respect to each other and to other commodities being totally beyond the power of any financial legislation or convention to change."

The silver proposition is to discard the gold standard and to substitute the standard of silver; to measure things by silver instead of by gold. We measure by gold now and not by silver. The silver men propose to abolish our present system and to substitute another, pledging certain advantages and denying the opposed disadvantages. Yet, notwithstanding all the turmoil, mystification, and crazy rhetoric of the contest, with which this generation is particularly familiar, gold has been the one ruling standard of this country for full sixty years. Gold monometalism is what we have had in fact throughout that period, it is what the anti-silver men must confess they favor, or stand for silver. There is no middle ground."

There is much of the wisdom of foolishness in the Sun's article given above. The trouble does not arise in money, but in the use of the term standard, and between 'standard' and 'money' there is no such intimate connection as Bro. Dana would have us believe."

The yard is a standard of long measure, yet who will dare say that a yard of calico is not as truly a yard as the same measure of silk or broad cloth. So also is the pound whether it be applied to the most worthless or the most valuable commodity of commerce."

The struggle is between representatives and not standards."

The term Dollar, is the standard, the gold the representative."

The Go'd bugs insist that nothing but gold shall be used to represent the standard, while the Bi-metalist demand that silver shall also be used in connection with gold as an equal representative."

The foolishness and insincerity of the gold-bug is shown in the fact that he is perfectly willing to use a paper representative of the standard, but is opposed to the use of a silver, and the only reason apparent is that the use of the white metal robs the money dealer of his subsidy and loosens his grip on the throat of business."

The editor of the Sun, with commendable frankness, acknowledges, that the gold men "dread to say the awful words which alone can make their financial program unmistakable." Why "dread," if their protestations are honest? Only because they would be forced to acknowledge that they favor the use of paper money, (the credit of the banks), at a direct cost to the business of the country of from 7 to 10 per cent, rather than use silver, which will circulate free of interest."

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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Address

THE HERALD,

Herald Square, New York.

Ohio and the Senate.

Boston Herald.

The experience of the state of Ohio in her representation in the United States Senate has been remarkable. In the last twenty-five years she has been clearly a Republican state, and in the most of that period has cast heavy majorities for this party, yet in all this time the Democrats have had one of the senators from Ohio, and for two years they had them both. The Republicans seem to have conducted so badly in their state legislature as to create revolts against them repeatedly in electing legislatures, and these have, unfortunately, come when United States senators were to be chosen. There is said to be Republican fear that the state may be in danger of loss this year, when a legislature is to be elected which will choose a successor to Senator Brice."

The Democrats Will Settle It.

The Cincinnati Post has the following to say on the silver question, which is in the main correct.

We have, however, no belief that there will be any split in the Democratic party on this question."

Party lines may change somewhat, but the gold monometalists are too scarce in the Democratic ranks to make any show as a ramp party."

The Post says:

It is a debatable point whether as a political issue the silver question will cause more trouble to the Democratic or the Republican party. The number of prominent Republicans who have in the past year openly espoused the cause of the white metal has set the Republican goldbugs of the East to seriously thinking. The free silver movement has made astounding progress in the Western States that have heretofore, as a rule, piled up large Republican majorities. Eastern gold monometalists must long since have realized this. There are political prophets who assert that the Democratic party will split in 1896 on the silver question, just as it did in the Charleston convention in 1880 on the slavery question. One thing is certain, silver is the irrepressible issue. That party which first takes it up and disposes of it intelligently and satisfactorily will gain in numbers and prestige. Both parties failing to do this, the South and West may put a presidential candidate in the field."

The attempt of Republicans to make it appear that the Democracy is all torn up by factions in the currency question, is only dust thrown to blind the people to their own party demoralization. The Democratic party is composed of intelligent men who freely speak their sentiments upon current questions and unsettled issues. We have individual and local sentiment on the financial question. When we meet in convention, those differences will be settled. The Democracy will have the right plank in currency and we shall all bow to the superior wisdom of the party in convention assembled."

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Eggs for hatching from Pure Barred Plymouth Rocks and pure S. C. Brown Leg-horns 13 for 50c, or 30 for \$1. 60 per cent guaranteed.

Young Roosters of either breed at 75c each.

Address

F. S. CASE,

Logan, O.

LAST SER ES.

Tuesday, April 30th. Home Seeker's Excursion to Virginia over Ohio Central Lines. One fare for round trip. Tickets good for 36 days. Tickets at one fare for round trip, limit 20 days, also on sale to other points in the South. Consult agents O. C. Lines.

Notice.

James H. Sheets of the State of Kansas, Jacob A. Sheets, William Sheets, Amos N. Sheets, Lewis Sheets, and George Sheets who reside at Long Creek, in Macon County, in the State of Illinois, will take notice, that a petition was filed against them on the first day of April 1895, in the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Hocking by Sarah White, and is now pending, where in the said Sarah White demands partition of the following real estate situated in the County of Hocking in the State of Ohio, and known as the North East quarter of section 10, township 13, range 18, and fractional lot 14, township 13, range 18, and the west half of the North West quarter of section 15, township 13, range 18, and the west half of section 16, township 13, range 18, and the west half of section 17, township 13, range 18, and the west half of section 18, township 13, range 18, and the west half of section 19, township 13, range 18, and the west half of section 20, township 13, range 18, and the west half of section 21, township 13, range 18, and the west half of section 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